

REMARKS.—Daily News, one year.....\$5 00
Daily News, six months..... 3 00
Daily News, three months..... 2 00
Tri-Weekly News, one year..... 3 00
Tri-Weekly News, six months..... 2 00
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for.
THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents a week.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 25 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, One Dollar each.

NEW SUMMARY.

—Gold closed at New York yesterday at 362.
—The New York cotton market was quiet and unchanged; sales 1100 bales, at 34 3/4 cents.
—Cotton at Liverpool closed easier; uplands 14; sales 10,000 bales.
—The New York Harbinger Cab Company has all its stock subscribed.
—White leather harness, with gold buckles, is nobly watering place style.
—Hon. S. H. Cox writes from Malaga that much of the wine made from the potato.
—The New York Sun nominates Burlingame for President in 1873, on the strength of the Chinese immigration.
—Professor Maury, of the Virginia Military Institute, has accepted the position of President of the University of Alabama.
—A silvermith in Smithfield, England, recently poisoned his wife and six children to death, ending the proceeding by killing himself, because he could get no work.
—A colored woman named Polly Garland was so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, in Lynchburg, Va., on Sunday night, that she died in a few hours.
—The Detroit Post thinks that our naval vessels, if we would have them inspire terror, should receive such names as Cholera and Yellow Fever, Nitro-Glycerine, Susan B. Anthony, Anna Dickinson, &c.

—General Ketchum seems to be popular as an instructor of youth. In one State alone, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, extensive hundreds have promised him their sons as pupils for his military academy.
—The remarkably quick (less than thirteen days) passage out of the yacht Dauntless, as announced by the cable, is considered another feather in the cap of her owner, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr. Mayor Hall, when he heard the news, ordered Marshal Tooker to fire one hundred guns in front of the New York City Hall in honor of the event, and the order was promptly obeyed.
—The important office of editor of the New York Times has been offered to the Hon. John Bigelow, and he holds the offer under consideration. The attractions are said to consist of a salary of \$10,000 a year, with a large interest in the proprietorship of the paper on very favorable terms. As Mr. Bigelow had just completed his arrangements for a protracted residence in Europe, he naturally hesitates to change his plans.
—The Cuban expedition (one hundred and twenty men) that quietly slipped away from New York, on the 23d of last month, as quietly returned to New York on Saturday evening last, in the brig A. Edgar. The men made a landing, and had a slight brush with the Spaniards, but otherwise, and before they were recalled, no body in the insurgent camp that all hands concluded to return home while it was yet in their power to do so.

—Another duel between two negro women, rivals in the affections of a young man, came off the other day in Tennessee. The battle was with bludgeons, and lasted fifteen minutes. The survivor had an arm broken, an ear bitten off, half her hair gone, and bruises and scratches over her entire person and face. The other girl was apparently getting the best of the fight, having only lost two front teeth, when her adversary, immediately after her right arm was broken, grasped the club in her left hand, and with one blow broke the girl's neck.
—A joint meeting of all the trades unions of this country is soon to be called to take into consideration what measures, if any, should be taken by them in view of the great influx of Chinese emigrants to this country. The officers of the National Workmen's Union have lately addressed letters to various trades unions throughout the country, calling their attention to the matter, and asking advice. Representatives of the trades union of California are now in New York and other Eastern cities, agitating their brethren against John Chinaman.

—An influential deputation waited on the Duke of Argyll, secretary for India, recently, to urge the total abolition of duties in British India, which they thought, might in some measure mitigate the distress now prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts in England. They gave the high price of cotton as the sole cause of the present distress. The Duke was not prepared, in the present state of the India finances, to accede to so important a change. The average rate of duties is only five per cent, but that low rate yields over two and a half millions sterling. He told them that the government had done all they possibly could, by providing the planters with the best cotton seed, and granting other facilities for raising large cotton crops in India, to favor this industry. He hoped, he said, that as soon as the inland communications of India were more perfect, the supply of cotton from that country would be ample. Planters and cotton merchants in America should make a note of this.

—Advices received in Liverpool report the arrival, at Fernando Po, of two hundred and fifty deportados, or political exiles, from Havana, in the Spanish Government transport Borja. These exiles, mostly men of high position and wealth, complain bitterly of the cruel treatment they experienced while on board the Borja, especially from the volunteer soldiers who mounted guard over them, and to quote the words of the dispatch, "their sufferings were such as to cause them to hail with delight the first boat landed at this island, (Fernando Po) in spite of all the horrors which they anticipated from previous descriptions." They also complain of the high prices they had to pay for anything out of the way of their ordinary allowance of coarse provisions, one dollar being charged for a bottle of beer, and other things in proportion. Shortly after they landed the island was placed under martial law, and even people connected with or belonging to the mail steamer were prohibited from visiting or leaving her without a special permit from the Governor.

—A boy circus-rider performed the astonishing feat of turning twenty-five consecutive somersaults on horseback, in Louisville, the other day. A dispute having arisen between him and the manager as to how many he was capable of turning, the latter promised him the horse, pad and bridle with which he performed the act if he turned twenty-five times. After being introduced into the ring, and performing a number of very difficult but beautiful feats of horsemanship, he threw aside the whip and prepared himself for the trial. Until he completed his tenth somersault the crowd remained quiet, but when fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen were called the most intense interest was manifested, and when he had fairly accomplished his twenty-fifth somersault the applause was deafening. Immediately after his great act, without leaving the back of his steed, which he had fairly won, he successfully accomplished the perilous and difficult act of turning five backward somersaults, making thirty in all. The horse and equipments are valued at two thousand dollars. —At last accounts the Great Eastern was off Newfoundland, only thirty miles distant from the spot where the eclipse is to be made. This cable runs from Brest to the French island of St. Pierre, one of three small islands belonging to France, lying off the south coast of Newfoundland, and all that remains to France of the vast possessions once owned by her in North America. From St. Pierre the cable is to run to the shore at Duxbury, in Massachusetts. The French cable is about 3000 miles long—1000 longer than the Atlantic cable. The Great Eastern had 2725 miles on board. The longest section, from Brest to St. Pierre, is 2325 miles long; the section from St. Pierre to our coast is 722 miles long. A company, chartered by the jurisdiction of the United States, and there it is to the French cable. In this way Judge Hoar's constitutional objections are to be avoided. The concession of the French cable was granted to Emile d'Erlanger, of Paris, and Julius Reuter, of London. They secured the grant in July, 1868, and now, after the lapse of a year, they are probably completing the work on our coast.

CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1869.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.

Not having before us the full text of the platform adopted on Wednesday by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, it is hard to say whether the declarations which it contains in regard to negro suffrage and the Reconstruction laws will strengthen or weaken the reaction against Radicalism which is making itself conspicuous in the "Keystone State."
The South stand by the side of the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon a platform whose main plank is a maintenance of the constitutional rights of the States, opposition to the systems of taxation and finance and to negro suffrage, coupled with the declaration that the whole policy of reconstruction tends to destroy republican government and to establish a tyranny. Upon these points we go heart and soul with the Pennsylvania Democracy; but desiring, as we do, that they may win a victory which will encourage other States to throw off the yoke of Radical slavery, we hope there is nothing in the phraseology of the Pennsylvania platform which will repel rather than attract the moderate Republicans who are wavering between Radicalism and Democracy.
The South is still hostile to negro suffrage and unconstitutional reconstruction. We believe that the negro is not and never will be able to vote with judgment and discretion. We believe that the reconstruction laws are illegal and revolutionary. But, except as it may be done under the law, we have no thought of interfering with the negro suffrage, and we have no objection to the work of the Reconstruction acts. Nor do we propose now, or at any future time, to make a fight upon issues which give us no new strength while they consolidate the forces of our opponents. Such issues are Negro Suffrage and Reconstruction, and of them we expect to hear but little in political contests in the South. The wrongs and humiliations caused by Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage will be always before us; but when we join battle, it shall be upon the ground that we have chosen, and not upon the ground that the enemy has chosen for his own. The battle shall not be lost before it is begun.
The arguments which force the South to these conclusions should have even more weight in Pennsylvania; and we confess that we should have been more confident of success, if the "Keystone" Democracy had made "free trade, reform and the reduction of taxation and expenditures" their platform, with only a passing reference to the suffrage and reconstruction. We presume, however, that all the circumstances have been well weighed, and as there must be a probability of victory, we urge the Democracy of Pennsylvania to work steadily and vigorously for their own vindication and the vindication of their party. Work will do more for us than any other thing. Work will make up for all short comings. Work will wipe out Grant's majority of 28,000, and make our triumph sure.

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A Washington letter-writer cheers the New York Journal of Commerce by the following statement:
"Tennessee, Mississippi and Pennsylvania politics, especially the latter, will create a stir soon. The prospects are now that Stokes will be beaten in Tennessee. Henry in Pennsylvania, and Deane (goodness knows which Deane, the Judge perhaps) will be elected in Mississippi. Gary and Stokes are personal friends of mine, and I feel sorry for them."

THE STATE TAXES.

The Kingstree Star has a long article on the subject of the State taxes, in the course of which it says:
"The easiest and best way, as we advised our readers three weeks ago, is to pay what has been assessed against them, if possible. We do not advise this course because we do not think there is any just ground for complaint, but because we believe any attempt on the part of the people to resist the payment of the amount that has been assessed against them, would involve them in greater expense, and we think they will agree with us after they have read Governor Scott's letter."
In Williamsburg the addition made by the Board of Equalization was only twenty-five per cent. In other counties the assessments were doubled and trebled. There is a very general determination to bring the matter before the courts. Why not?

We are glad that the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has so promptly taken action looking to the introduction of Chinese labor into this State. The committee appointed to take charge of that subject consists of Mr. Wm. M. Lawton, General Wallace and ex-Governor Bonham. We speak the united sentiment of the planters of the low-country when we express the hope that these gentlemen will lose no time in giving practical development to the Asiatic Immigration movement. The Executive Committee, in arranging premiums for the Fair next November and in choosing General Breckinridge to deliver the annual address, has also acted with commendable promptitude and spirit.

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The resignation of Mr. John Bright and Mr. W. E. Forster from membership in the Reform Club, which the telegraph informs us has been withdrawn, had no political cause. It seems that the two gentlemen had joined Mr. Wentworth Beaumont in a requisition to the committee, proposing, in accordance with the rules of the institution, an American gentleman as a member for one month; but when the ballot was taken, the candidate was black-balled, whereupon Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster marked their sense of the refusal by their retirement from the Club.

NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY TERM, 1869.—IN THE MATTER OF J. H. BAKER, Debtor, and J. H. BAKER, Assignee. ORDERED, That a hearing be had on the petition for full and final discharge in bankruptcy, filed by J. H. BAKER, Debtor, on the 14th day of July, 1869, at Federal Court-house in Charleston, S. C., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that all creditors, &c., of said Bankrupt appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. By order of the Court, the 14th day of July, 1869. DANIEL HORNBLOCK, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for S. C.

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Hotels.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED IN a pleasant location, and business portion of the city, renders it the most desirable either for permanent or transient guests. The accommodations are of the highest quality, and the cuisine is of the most refined and elegant. The proprietor will endeavor to maintain the high reputation enjoyed by the "Charleston" as a first-class hotel, and no effort will be spared to serve a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon it.
The best of every accommodation will be found adjoining the establishment.
The house is supplied with the celebrated Ayer's Water, of which the highest praise can be said every day or night. A. H. JACKSON, Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOCATED corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of the traveler. It is well adapted for a first-class family boarding-house, the rooms being large and airy, and the food being of the most refined and elegant. The proprietor will endeavor to maintain the high reputation enjoyed by the "St. Cloud" as a first-class hotel, and no effort will be spared to serve a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon it.
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